HE FOLLOWED IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF MARCY AND BAYARD.

THE MIDDLESEX CLUB OF BOSTON LISTENS TO THE EX-MINISTER-AN ESCAPE FROM

Boston, Mass., Dec. 17 (Special).-Ex-Minister John L. Stevens spoke before the Middlesex Club of this city last evening on Hawaii. He described the islands and their resources, and issed at length the character of the inhabitions with the people of the United States. Speaking of the present situation Mr. Stevens

Having devoted so much of my address to what Hawali really is, and what is her value to the future of this great Republic, you expect me to say something on the aspect of Hawailan affairs discussion at the present time. You do not want me to pass by the extraordinary course of issioner Blount and the present attitude of the President and Secretary of State regarding American colony and Provisional Government can public manifests so profound an interest. It certainly is not pleasant for me to be obliged to ak disagreeable truths about any of our Washington rulers. But the right of self-defence is the law of human nature, especially in a controversy in which neither myself nor those associated with me have given any occasion for the assaults on our official conduct and good name.

BLOUNT'S ONE-SIDED VIEW. In my extensively published answer to Blount's report facts and reasons enough were given to completely invalidate and disprove his charges against the Provisional Government, Captain Wiltse and myself. But I have other facts which show how ex-parte and superficial was Blount's called investigation of Hawalian affairs. Even had he been impartial, and guided by the single ish to arrive at the whole truth, the time he sllowed himself for his work was much too short. He not only had most of his associations with, and gave chief credence to, the supporters of the fallen Queen, but he confined himself to a limited field of observation. The Island of Oahu, on which Honolulu is situated, is only one of the five or six Islands which constitute the principal portion country over which the monarchy formerly held sway, and now under the control of the Provisional Government. Outside of Honolulu he saw and learned little, except what the lottery and palace rings and Claus Spreckels told him. He did make a brief junketing trip with Spreckels to Spreckels's plantation, on the Island of Maui. He never went near the great Island of Hawali, which is nearly as large as the State of Connecticut, and makes three-fifths of the entire country, where reside numerous and influential citizens.
Americans, and other supporters of the Provisional restigation in the garden island of the group, Kauai, where reside some of the principal citizens of the country, and where American sentiment and annexation opinion among the whites and natives are largely predominant. The royalists' rings and circles, and the hoodlum elements, whom white adventurers largely control, are mainly in and around Honolulu, and these surroundings and influences constituted the chief factors in Hawaii on which Blount was so ready to make his not long after he arrived at Honolulu Every one acquainted with the people and the sible men of the islands who has read Blount's report observes how one-sided and superficial it is. Of the men of character in Honolulu -merchants, bankers, lawyers, judges, clergymen, college presidents, teachers and respectable me-chanics—of whom he could have easily learned the truth about the revolution and the establish-ment of the Provisional Government, and the course of the American Minister and naval commander during the exciting days when the monarchy died and the new government sprang into life-of this large body of responsible men Blount cared not to

btain much information. THE HAND OF WILSON. Among these was a large number of Americans, of high character for intelligence and integrity. Blount saw fit to ignore most of these of his own en, and accepted the opinions and testimony of those bitterly hostile to American prence in the islands, the statements of the ere under the influence of the British Minwho were under the influence of the British Min-ister. The last-named fact Blount was not astute enough to learn, though he could not fall to know that the British newspaper in Honolulu was his ready organ and defender, and that the document in his report signed by Wilson, the fallen Queen's mmoral favorite, was written for him by an Englishman of bad repute, who had once been compelled to flee from the islands for a crime which long statement published in support of Blount's conclusions for the best of reasons is believed to have been drawn by another Englishman of equally bad repute. The writer of whose services Wilson made use had been connected with Wilson in corrupt transactions while Wilson was serving as nal and chief of police. It is on such testimony as this that Blount has sought to make out his case against the Provisional Government and his case against the Provisional Government and American official representatives, while hundreds of his countrymen, of exemplary life and established responsible character, are not allowed to appear in testimony. The ex-parte Commissioner prefers to give full credit to the four failen Ministers of Liliuokalani, who carried the Louisiana Lottery bill through the Legislature by money paid down and by the distribution of large blocks of lottery shares among the native members, these four men having received appointment from the Queen's statement given in Biount's report, were joint conspirators with her in the revolutionary plot to prociaim a new despotic constitution in direct conflict with the express terms of the constitution which she had sworn before the Chief Justice of the Kingdom to observe when she took the throne after her brother's death, two years before. The statements of these four men, of the lottery ring, of Wilson, the immoral favorite, and the statement of the fallen Queen herself, of the French adventurer Trousseau, who had been connected with a former attempt to get a Louisiana Lottery charter, are by the Paramount Commissioner considered reliable evidence of the official misconduct of the American representatives, disproving and denying the rightfulness of the outraged respectable citizens to establish a Provisional Government, while he utterly ignores the noble conduct of the four native Hawalian members of the Legislature who stood firm as a rock against the lottery gang and the Queen in imposing the Louisiana monstrosity on the citizens of the islands, and also ignores the testimony of these four honorable native members that the Queen fell by her own unlawful acts. American official representatives, while hundreds NOT A PARTY QUESTION.

In being obliged to tell these shameful truths bout Blount's course, it is far from my thoughts to speak as one of a political party. Throughout I have refused to deal with this Hawaiian question except as an American. I recognize fully that, for fifty years, all of the National administrations for fifty years, all of the National administrations at Washington have been essentially the same in spirit and purpose as to the relation of the Hawalian Islands to the United States. A careful examination of the records of the Legation at Honolulu, running over the sentire period named, show that whether the Whig statesmen, the Democratic statesmen, or the Republican statesmen were in power, their views and policy were essentially the same. This holds true of President Cleveland and Sectretary Bayard in their four years of service from 1885 to 1889. In point of fact, the commander of the Boston and the American Minister in the exciting days when the Hawalian monarchy fell were largely governed by the instructions plainly expressed in the dispatch of Secretary Bayard, July 12, 1887, to Minister Merrill, then at the head of the

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egation at Honolulu. From this dispatch I quote he following:

"United States Department of State,
"Washington, July 12, 1887.
"In the absence of any detailed information from
you of the late disorders in the domestic control
of Hawaii and the changes which have taken place
in the official corps of that Government, I am not
able to give you other than general instructions,
which may be communicated in substance to the
commander of the vessel or vessels of this Government in the waters of Hawaii, with whom you
will freely confer, in order that such prompt and efficient action may be taken as the circumstances
may make necessary.

GOOD REASONS

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acient action may be taken as the circumstances acient action may be taken as the circumstances may make necessary.

"While we abstain from interference with the domestic affairs of Hawaii, in accordance with the policy and practice of this Government, yet, obstruction to the channels of legitimate commerce under existing law must not be allowed, and American citizens in Hawaii must be protected in their persons and property by the representatives of their country's law and power, and no internal discord must be suffered to impair them.

"Your own aid and council, as well as the assistance of the officers of the Government vessels, if found necessary, will, therefore, be promptly afforded to promote the reign of law and respect for orderly government in Hawaii.

"Ecretary of State."

FOLLOWING A WELL-DEFINED POLICY. In approving the views of the Provisional Government in favor of annexation, after the Govern-ment had been recognized as the de facto Government of Hawaii, I simply stand on lines marked out by a former Democratic Administration, with William L. Marcy Secretary of State. I hold in my hands a copy of the treaty of annexation. which was negotiated thirty-nine years ago. In 1851
Secretary Marcy, by the authority of President
Pierce and his Cabinet, authorized and instructed
Commissioner Gregs to negotiate with the Hawalian Government a treaty of annexation, admitting Hawali into the Union as a Territory. Marcy's
instructions authorized Commissioner Gregs to
pay \$100,000 in cash to pension the King and his
chiefs. December 16, 1853, Secretary Marcy, in a
dispatch to United States Minister Mason, at Paris,
used the following language:
"I do not think the presser. Herealy which was negotiated thirty-nine years ago. In 1851 ispaten to United States Minister Mason, at Paris, sed the following language:
"I do not think the present Hawalian Government an long remain in the hands of the present rulers r under the control of the native inhabitants of hese islands. . . It seems to be inevitable that tey must come under the control of this Government."

they must come under the control of this Government."

The annexation treaty failed then, because, in the negotiations at Honolniu, the amount had been increased from \$100,000 to \$00,000 for pensions to King and chiefs, and because the treaty as agreed upon at Honolniu admitted Hawaii as a State, instead of a Territory, This was not in accord with Marcy's instructions to Gregg, and was justly inadmissible by the Government at Washington. The Hawaiian Minister of Foreign Affairs was a canny Scotchman, who loved power. Professing to be for annexation, he was sharp enough to insist in getting into the treaty draft what he could hardly have failed to know would cause its rejection at Washington. The supposed tactice by the Scotchman are denied by some, who maintain that he sincerely favored annexation, and that he assented to the treaty provision requiring the admission of Hawaii as a State because of the strong fear of many of the American residents that Territorial admission might result in the introduction of African slavery in the islands.

LANDING OF TROOFS MISREPRESENTED.

LANDING OF TROOPS MISREPRESENTED. Touching the clamor and misrepresentations as to landing United States naval forces in Honolulu, the following is interesting reading, having been written to the Hon. D. L. Gregg, United States

Commissioner to Hawaii:

written to the Hon. D. L. Gregg, United States Commissioner to Hawaili

"United States Ship Portsmouth,
"We shall land, in the advent of any occasion requiring the aid of our forces, at least 200 men, fully armed, and supported by two field pieces. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS A DORNIN,
"Commander United States Navy."
August 1, 1859, Minister Merrill, who had received Secretary Bayard's instructions, already referred to, reported to the Department of State as follows:
"As many with alarm were coming to the Legation. I at once requested Commander Woodward to send to the Legation a body of marines, which request he promptly compiled with. The appearance of the marines on the streets and at the Legation had a favorable effect on the populace." At that time the United States Legation was near the Hawailan royal palace. Both of these calls for the landing of naval forces came from Democratic United States Ministers, Mr. Gregg having been appointed by President Pierce, and Mr. Merrill by President Cleveland.

Secretary Marcy's instructions for annexation forty years ago, and Bayard's instructions of July, 1881, to protect American life and property and to preserve public order in Hawaii, must seem to you, as they seem to me, more patriotic, more truly American, than the present attitude of Cleveland, Gresham and Blount toward the Hawaii of this date. I think you will agree with me in preferring the states manship of Thomas Jefferson, of Andrew Jackson, William L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Ulysses 8, Grant and James G. Blaine, who followed the way, and even the Americanism of the Cleveland and Bayard of 1887, to the extraordinary course of Cleveland and Gresham of 1893, as to Hawaiian affairs.

THE WAY OUT OF THE TROUBLE.

and to the welfare of the country. That is, by boldly adopting the tactics of recent Tory states-men of England: take possession of the ground held by their opponents. In this way Disraell won men of England: take possession of the held by their opponents. In this way Disraell won some of his brilliant successes against Gladstone. Even the more stubborn and aristocratic Salisbury was compelled sometimes to gain success by cutting close to the lines occupied by his great antagonist. If Cheveland will adopt this course, no longer pushing the Quixotic scheme of restoring the fallen Queen, and go in at once for the only workable form of an American protectorate for Hawati, taking it into the Union as a Territory, he will show the practical qualities of a statesman, and atone for his error by the adoption of a wise and righteous measure, and thus greatly strengthen himself in American public opinion. Will he do so? We shall see.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the day is not distant when American particism shall be strong enough at Washington and strong enough in all sections of our great country, when party politics shall not be allowed to interfere with, nor cripple, our foreign policy, when, however much we may differ in our home and internal affairs, we shall maintain a united front to our foreign rivals, and thus stand, grand and invincible, before the world.

JOHANNA RULED THE SHIP.

CHIRO'S MATE HAD FUN WITH THE PASSEN-GERS ON THE DONA MARIA.

had been the centre of attraction on the She had been the centre of attraction on the voyage, and as she sat in deep meditation yesterday on the steamer Dona Maria, she pondered on her triumphs on the deep. She was young, fair to look upon (according to certain standards), and her raven-black hair-short though it was-looked as lustrous as silk. Her eyes gleamed, and her ivory-white teeth glistened in the gloom that sur-rounded her. Around her were gathered many of the passengers, but it was not of them she was Breaming. Her name is Johanna. Many miles across the deep, from fair gardens at Lisbon, where her youthful life had been spent, she had come to meet her betrothed.

She had an apartment for her sole use, and the only breach of etiquette she would commit was to sit cross-legged on the floor, and for hours gaze into space. But she, on one occasion, caused dis-cord on board the ship, and of the facts relating to this discord this story, as taken from the captain's lips, is a record.

The Portuguese steamer Dona Maria, Captain Marreiros, sailed from Lisbon on November 29 and arrived here yesterday. On board the Dona Maria was Johanna. Johanna is only nine years old, Marreiros, sailed from Lisbon on November 29 and arrived here yesterday. On board the Dona Marria was Johanna. Johanna is only nine years old, but she weighs 150 pounds, and stands five feet ten inches high in her stockings, when she wears them. She has lived all her life in Lisbon; in fact, her previous place of residence was in the Lisbon Zoological Gardens, Johanna, by the way, is a Zoological Gardens, Johanna, by the way, is a Lisbon the star at the Central Park Menagerie.

Johanna was quiet until the morning of December 3, when the ship was anchored in the Harbor of Terceira. Her keeper, Manuel Jesus, was absent, and Johanna improved the shining moments by pulling up the staple which secured her cage and she tumbled up the gangway. Breakfast had just been disposed of by the passengers, and they were sunning themselves on the decks, dreaming sweet day-dreams and other things, when Johanna hove in view. Johanna, as has before been mentioned, is pretty, according to the standards of beauty prevailing in African forests, but to the residents of the effete East she is simply horrible. Her eyes, to them, do not beam, they glare; her teeth are not admired, but, in fact, feared. So when Johanna started to amble along the deck it was cleared as quickly as if a cyclone had come along. The passengers huddied together on one end of the bridge while Johanna, below, chattered volubly, and occasionally emitted a scream of anger. After she had run things for about two hours some braver spirits went below, and, arming themselves with spirits went below, and arming themselves with spirits went below, and arming themselves with the gorilla. Burnum & Balley, and she hill be taken temporarily to Chiko's cage to-day, Already a partition has been

MR. FISH'S DIPLOMACY.

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MR. BANCROFT DAVIS'S VOLUME-HOW THE AMERICAN CASE WAS PRESENTED AND MANAGED AT GENOV

Sir: A volume by Mr. J. C. Bancroft Davis, entitled "Mr. Fish and the Alabama Claims: A Chapter in Diplomatic History," has just been published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. In it Mr. Davis has set forth the relation of Hamilton Fish to the settlement at Geneva of the "Alabama Claims," favorable to the illustrious statesman of New-York which Mr. Pierce, in the fourth volume of "Me-moir and Letters of Charles Sumner," had permitted to escape from his pen could not long remain unanswered. The main purpose of Mr. Davis has been to repel the accusation by Mr. Pierce that what the former had said of Mr. Sumner was

He was an eye-witness of the events he describes In many of them he was, as the wise subordinate of Mr. Fish, the chief actor. He prepared the "Alabama Case," which so excited the susceptibilities of England by exhibiting to Englishmen their partiality for the Confederate Government in the war of secession, which partiality tinged the conduct of the Queen's Government throughout th conducted the prosecution of those claims at Geneva as "Agent" of the United States under the Treaty of Washington. He was at Geneva the representative of the United States and the President. To him the lawyers appearing in behalf of under the treaty, represented the United States. Mr. Davis emphasizes his contention that rejection by every vote save one in the Senate of the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty negotiated on the plan prescribed by Secretary Seward, had put the controversy in a condition more perilous in every way than before the trenty had been concluded. England was sullen because, having accepted Sew-ard's terms, the Senate had by such a vote rejected the arrangement, Sumner's speech urging English and Scotch friends of the Union during inspired some of our people to insist on terms which seemed to put another negotiation out of the question. The work of the immediate predecessor of Mr. Fish in the State Department had, by the Senate condemnation of it, made really impos-

The country has, for the first time, and in the progress of the negotiations which led up to the during the deliberations of that Commission, the how those perils were overpassed.

telling Mr. Davis shows whose mind invented the method of adjustment and solved the problem makes it plain that, when British emotion against courage of Mr. Fish that kept a way open for the

MR. FISH AND MR. SUMNER. The bearing of Mr. Sumner's personality on the negotiation, the friction created by Motley's exaddition thereby made to the load or solutions and responsibility borne by Mr. Fish, the patience and unfailing tact manifested by the latter, are set forth by Mr. Davis in tone and temper quite judicial. He puts plainly before his readers who without consultation with Mr. Fish, embarrassed to close their dispatch boxes in anger, affected necessarily the form of our "Case," and, in the sham can get | end, almost tore up the treaty at Geneva. One fore us sees that neither Mr. Fish nor Mr. Davis deemed it quite safe either to ignore altogether tions of damage, or at Geneva to distinctly assert

of the claims to glory which in the Alabama busi-ness belongs to Mr. Fish, grows out of the patience, courage and tact with which he dealt with his own countrymen, their newspapers, their Conspecially Mr. Sumner. Like a prudent negotiator

especially Mr. Sumner. Like a prudent negotiator and a practical politician, he very early took into his confidence leading Democrats like Randail in the House and Thurman in the Senate, and they were faithful.

Mr. Davis "cuts out by the roots" the British pretension of 1872 industriously circulated over Europe, that the treaty did not cover claims for National damages by protonging the war of secession, but he also discloses that Mr. Fish really wished a judgment against the Sumner pretensions, because such judgment would be in consonance with the true interests of our great commercial Nation whose destiny it is to be a neutral amid European wars and to vindicate the freedom of the seas, whose policy should, in the opinion of Mr. Fish, not be the maintenance of a big sea-going Navy, and whose decentralized Government should reject, as he thought, colonies separated from its home possessions.

The wisdom of Mr. Fish was as conspicuous in executing as in devising his plan of negotiation. executing as in devising his pain of recommendation in the former he encountered the strong personality of the President. How he overcame some of those difficulties, Mr. Fish described in a paper written for "The Independent," and signed by him on the occasion of General Grant's death. Therein he said in reference to the President's readiness

to yield when his judgment had been convinced;
"After the beginning of negotiations about the
treaty, it became necessary to determine upon
Commissioners on the part of the United States.
I felt it important that the Commission should not
be partisan, and that there should be at least one
Democrat on it. The suggestion at first did not
strike the President as important, and it was opposed by many of his confidential friends; but, on
presenting the question fully and strongly to him, he
abandoned his position, and decided the question
in favor of appointing Judge Nelson as one of the
Commissioners.

abandoned his position, and decided the question favor of appointing Judge Neison as one of the Commissioners.

"Subsequently, when an arbitrator was to be appointed to the tribunal at Geneva, strong objections were urged from various quarters against the selection of Charles Francis Adams, which made an impression adverse to him in the mind of General Grant-strongly adverse. But upon my urging upon him that Mr. Adams was more familiar than any other man with the incidents attending the escape of the rebei cruisers, that he had conducted the Legation in London during the Rebeilion with admirable discretion and under a great deal of personal trial, and was entitled to recognition. General Grant cordially yielded his opposition, and overruled the objections of many close and condential political advisers.

"So, too, was it in the appointment of Mr. Evarts as counsel. Some things had occurred at the close of Johnson's Administration, while Mr. Evarts was Attorney-General, which left a strong feeling of irritation in General Grant; but, on the representation of Mr. Evarts's ability, and his fitness for the position, he yielded all personal feeling, and cordially agreed to his appointment."

The selection of Mr. Justice Nelson vindicated itself, as Mr. Davis explains.

Mr. Evarts was not among the lawyers first retained. Mr. Fish relied most on Cushing, next to Davis, who was "Agent." An eminent Philadelphia iswyer, sir. speredith, was in the beginning associated with Cushing, but was unable then to cross the ocean. Benjamin R, Curtis was next offered a retainer, but he had just arrived from Europe, and could not return consistently with his

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Familiar Letters to Girls

By Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney

The first of a series of delightfully familiar letters to girls, by Mrs. WHITNEY, on the perplexing little questions of girlhood days, appears in the Christmas LADIES' Home Journal; and during 1894 several of these letters will appear. Christmas number on all news-stands: ten cents.

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professional engagements at home. Then Mr. Fish professional engagements at home. Then Mr. Fish urged successfully Mr. Evarts, and finally completed the list of capable lawyers, in which was Mr. Waite, who there won the spurs which afterward made him Chief Justice.

At the close of the argument, consisting of thirteen chapters, submitted by those three American lawyers to the Geneva tribunal on June 15, 1872, they say.

"We shall find in history no example of two pow-erful nations, with so weighty a matter of dif-ference between them, submitting the measure of right and wrong, of injury and redress, in the great controversy, to any intermediary arbitra-ment."

right and wrong, of injury and redress, in the great controversy, to any intermediary arbitrament."

They could have added, "excepting the sword."

Those are pregnant words! The arbitration at Geneva was unique! It had no fellow! The two nations were indeed "powerful"; the differences were indeed "weighty"! But Mr. Fish did not act rashly, or in order to rid himself of labor and responsibility. He carefully took precautions. He did not permit the tribunal to make the law, or to decide what the law required at the time of the acts complained of. He saw to it that the treaty declared the law. But, having done that, he did not even there pause. He supervised the "Case" to be presented, and its fortification at every point. He wisely sciected and insisted on the American members of the tribunal, the Agent and the caunsel. When the storm over the "Indirect claims" came, he infused across the ocean something of his own high resolve and indomitable spirit of fight—fight even upon "the perflous edge of battle"—into the representatives of the country at London, and in some of whom, as Mr. Davis says, began Europe to "wilt." The volume before us makes it clear that from the first moment after his conception of his plan of adjustment up to the final outcome Mr. Fish never took his powerful hand from the great work!

TO OPEN A COAL YARD ON THE WEST SIDE.

TO OPEN A COAL YARD ON THE WEST SIDE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: The yards established on the East Side for sale of coal have been so successful that another will be opened on the West Side, at Fifty-second-st., Monday, December 18. The prices at this yard will be the same as at the East Side. Charitable institutions and berevolent persons have bought tickets in quantities and distributed them among tickets in quantities and distributed them among their dependents. In one day more than 4,000 people were supplied with coal. Up to this date (December 16) the number of tickets sold since November 21, when the yards opened, is as follows: 16,960 tickets, 20 lbs, at \$0.06. 33,200 lbs. 13,732 40 10, 550,099 2,874 60 155 172,440 733 80 20 62,540 1,038 160 753 103,809

Total, 25,467 tickets Total, 25,461 tickets.

If this new yard meets like success, I will open another one. The coal is taken away mostly by women and children. Tickets are to be had on the piers at East Third-st., Rutgers-st. and West Fifty-second-st.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1893.

New-York, Dec. 16, 1893.

DISCIPLINE AND STATISTICS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: As a letter in your recent issue signed "An American Catholic" is dated from Albany, another Albanian, who counts himself an American Catholic, though not an American Roman Catholic (curious combination of words. Roman and therefore neither Catholic nor American, I should say) asks the favor of information in regard to one point. Perhaps I ought to have known, but I did not, that the Roman Catholic Church allows her members to

excommunicate themselves by failure "for one year to receive the sacraments"; probably the eucharist and penance, as baptism, confirmation, matrimony and unction, are not repeated every year; and orders are not required of the laity.

I venture to ask whether, in making up the religious statistics for the census, in which Roman Catholics make themselves out anywhere from ten to seventeen millions of people, all persons are excluded from the count who have "failed" without good cause to receive the sacrament of the altar and the sacrament of penance for one year.

AN AMERICAN CATHOLIC.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 6, 1833.

CHURCHES TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

CHURCHES TO SELF ARE LASTES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have been much interested in the discussion which has followed Dr. Eaton's sermon, "Why Men Don't Go to Church," since it was at my table that some of the facts Dr. Eaton used so well were brought forward. May I have place to say a word about your letter from a Washington correspondent? May I ask "One of the Men" why he and his fellows don't go to church when all the and his fellows don't go to church when all the hindrances which he names are swept away? Here six liberal churches (not counting Professor Adler's Society of Ethical Culture), against which not a single one of his objections can be urged. If there society of Educai Country, as beingle one of his objections can be urged. If there are any "educated and thoughtful men" suffering in their minds because they think that the narrowness of the churches keeps them out, let me undeceive them. In most of the churches to-day they will not be troubled with dogmas or sulphur or cant; and it they want thorough consistency and a full recognition of the science of evolution I can place a few thousand of them, according to their taste, in the churches named above, only reserving the privilege of keeping my fair proportion for the Church of the Eternal Hope. I very much regret that your correspondent is not a New-Yorker, that I might claim him as my own. Or, is it just possible that all these excuses are only dust for the clerical eye, and that men don't go to church simply because there is something ease which they like to do better on Sunday than to attend church, and so, as this is a free country, they do it?

EDWIN C. BOLLES.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE PROTEC-TION OF AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The country is bristling with men animated by the spirit of Dugald Daigetty's quondam chief, Gustavus the Victorious, the bulwark of the Protestant faith and the Lion of the North, we may judge from the highly respectable list of names appended to the cry of alarm raised by the above-named league which appears in your newspaper of to-day. The panther is again in pursuit of the milk-white hind, Every now and again these exacerbations of religious animosity recur, when, as it were, poor Oliver asks the beadle for more. The audacity of Oliver! In this case he only asks for some. Would it not be better,

case he only asks for some. Would it not be better, if the question is brought up, the wisdom of which may be questioned when the overpowering majority against it is considered, to discuss it quietly and dispassionately, instead of raising a hue and cry?

There is undoubtedly a grievance, and the grievance is this: Children may be educated in two ways—the religious and the secular. Most Protestants prefer the latter, Catholics the former. The public schools are based on the secular idea. The public schools are based on the secular idea, but Catholics, who wish a religious training for their children, while contributing by taxation to the fund that supports the public school, establish schools of their own, to which they send their children. Is it possible that no modus viventi can be reached and an arrangement made by which the religious schools can receive a certain pro rata, as is done in England, for example? Can the matter not be discussed in an amicable and friendly way? Surely the members of the Church of Columbus and Champlain and Marquette

are entitled to a hearing in the matter, and to have their request considered and not contemptuously rejected. Here we have a school of 800 or 900 children, costing for its support, besides the erection of the building, between 44.000 and 55.000 a year. The presence of the children in the school saves the school fund of the city and State a large sum. Why, in the name of justice, cannot some plan be adopted whereby the common fund can aid to some extent at least in the education of these children? This is one case in point, and there are thousands such all over the land. The whole system seems based on

And they should keep, who can.

There seems to be an outbreak of something like Knownothingism just now. It comes and goes like an epidemic of cholera or scarlet fever or diphtheria. The Church that has faced Nero and Henry VIII will not quali before its modern opponents, and there are always a number of noncombatants anxious for fair play who, if they do not believe in the Catholic Church, at least refuse to accept the calumnies that are uttered against her, and recognize her great influence for good in the land.

Newark, N. J., Dec. 5, 1833.

A DISCIPLE OF OLIVER TWIST. To the Editor of The Tribune

to The Daily Tribune, yet the issue of to-day, full to The Dally Tribune, yet the Issue of to-day, full as it is of good digestible food, lacks the relish, the after-dinner coffee, perhaps, of Miss Poole's story. "Out of Step," sequel to "The Two Salomes," reached a most natural and well-rounded climax in your issue of last Sunday, but now I am sure all Miss Poole's readers hope she is prepared with another serial, ready for their eager appetites.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 3, 1883. JULIA S. HOAG.

THE REV. DR. DIX ON ANARCHY.

EUROPE IS IN A TERRIBLE CONDITION, HE SAYS, AND AMERICA IS NO BETTER-THE DANGER OF THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix preached in Trinity Church yesterday morning on "The Signs of Christ's Coming." During the preliminary service he made an earnest appeal to the congregation to devote the ember days of the week to prayer for the protection of the Episcopal Church from principled men who would enter her ministry while still denying the precepts of her creeds. In the

"There is no more striking prophecy in Holy Writ than the verze in Revelations: "There went out another horse that was red, and power was out another horse that was red, and power was given to him that sat theroon to take peace from the earth and that they should kill one another. It may well be accepted as referring to the unbridled display of the red flag of anarchy, which has contributed to disturb the foundations of society in both Europe and America. Every throne but one in Europe to-day is shaken by the roar of impending revolution, and we cannot claim that in this much-praised land of America political and social affairs are one whit better. But what are the evidences of Christ's appearing in His Church? The condition in which we find the Church is too dreadful to speak of. Who does not see that the old paganism which was once gloriously defeated is again coming into power? Who does not tremble to learn that unless we reform the Church there must be a great falling away from her religious teaching? To-day, whatsoever things are untrue, dishonest, unjust, impure and unlovely and of a bad report, are shown to us as mirrors of nature by a degraded journalism, and pleasurably received by a demoralized community. The Church has lost her authority and fails to reach the masses. The wonders of science have been applied by victous men against religion with a viciousness that would make the devil himself envy. Sons of the Church professedly devoted, have pushed their way into her ministry to teach, not the things which the Church bids them, but which they like best and believe to be true. Nothing can be worse than this—unless it be the flocking to hear and obey these erratic leaders by the unstable people." given to him that sat thereon to take peace from

RESPECTABLE CITIZENS RESPONSIBLE.

The Rev. Madison C. Peters, at the Bloomingdale Reformed Church, Boulevard and West Sixty-eighth-st., preached yesterday on "The Citizens' Movement for Good Government." Among other things he said:

The independent movement of decent Democrats against Tammany Hell, started at Cooper Union a few nights ago, is a long step in the direction of good government for this city. In nearly every large city throughout our land the criminal classes rule the decent people. Philadelphia and Provi-dence are the only large cities in America to-day dence are the only large cities in America to-day not ruled by an alien political syndicate. The libnot ruled by an alien political syndicate. The liberties we enjoy can be transmitted untarnished to posterity only by the more respectable elements of American citizens seeking political power. Why is this peerless metropolis of the American Republic in the hands of men who ought to be and many of whom have been in Jail? It is the wholesale indifference of those whose combined action could at any time redeem the city from the men who in a few years have stolen themselves rich. Let the cry go through this city that no man can abjure politics and be either a good citizen or a good Christian; that every honest man ought to be a politician.

THE REV. MR. YOUNG CONTROVERTS SA-TOLLI. Asbury Park, N. J., Dec. 17 (Special).-It is known

Asbury Park, N. J. Dec. II despite that a number of informal meetings have been held during the past week in the county among laymen and ciergy with a view to taking some formal action in opposition to a division of the public school funds for sectarian purposes. The Rev. S. E. Young, pastor of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of this place, said in the course of his ser-

Church, of this place, said in the course of his serimon this evening:

The order has evidently gone forth from Rome to
fight for a division of public school funds in America. From this hour the battle is on. In New-York,
New-Jersey and Maryland the bills are being prepared for introduction in the Legislatures this winter. The division is favored not by the liberal, but
only by the bigoted Catholics. Every Protestant
and liberal Catholic pulpit should ring with denunciation of the proposal. Satolli faisifies when
he declares that Catholic sehools are the surest
safeguard of the Constitution and the best guide
of the republic. Catholicism builds monarchies not
republics. France and Mexico as republics immediately dispensed with Catholic public schools. The
Catholic who chooses to send his children to a
parochial school pays "double tax" only in the
sense that a rich man does who, in addition to the
sense that a rich man does who, in addition to the
police, employs a private watchman. As New-Jersey was caught napping last winter, she is in danger of being caught likewise this winter in this very
matter. Let petitions be circulated at once, requesting our legislators to preserve our Americanism in
the public schools. Senator Bradley and Assemblymen Waiters, Denise and Borden are solid respectling this thing and need no urging.

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Hires' ROOT BEER HOME CIRCLE A 25 cent package makes 5 galler of this delictous Temper-ance Beverage. WORK OF THE CITY MISSION TRACT SOCIETY.

The New-York City Mission Tract Society, which The New-York City Mission Tract Society, which has established a line of mission chapels through the most neglected districts of the city below Fourteenth-st., held its annual meeting in the First Presbyterian Church at Fifth-ave, and Tweifth-st. last night. President Morris K. Jesup introduced several in President at work in that field, who is last night. President Morris A. Scale Several missionaries at work in that field, who is earnest five-minute speeches told of the progress of the society's work and the difficulties met with in a part of the city where Protestant churches are fast disappearing. The society now supports three English, two German, one Italian and one Hebrer Church, besides four Sunday-schools with 3,508 scholars. One of these schools is for Chinese, None of its "churches" take a summer vacation. Five ordained ministers and ten laymen are employed, besides forty-five women missionaries shows labors lie in the important department of the women's branch of the society. Some of them are trained nurses. There are, besides, three day nurseries and a home for nurses and missionaries supported by the society. To carry on this excellent work the society. To carry on this excellent work the society needs about 75,000 a year. Contributions to its funds may be sent to the treaturer, Constant A. Andrews, at Room 405, United Charities Building, Fourth-ave, and Twenty-second-st. several missionaries at work in that field, who in

A Cure.—Watts—I am inclined to believe that this financial depression would be a good substitute for the faith cure.

Potts—Faith cure?

Watts—Yes, Laying on of hands, you know, the too many of them being laid off just now.—(Indianapolis Journal.)